



## HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention GEORGIA

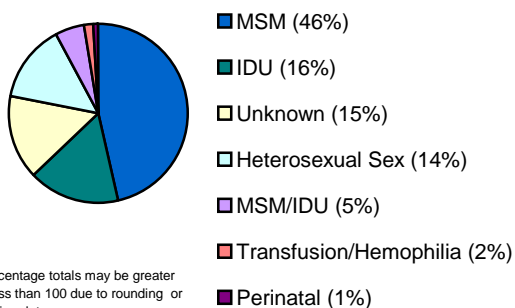
### HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Georgia reported 27,915 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, through 2003

\*N = 28,209

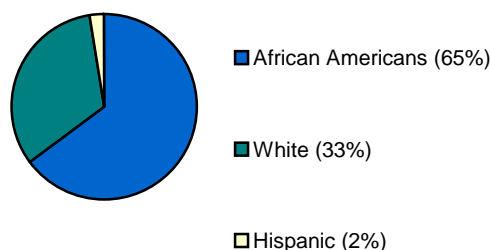
SOURCE: Georgia Division of Public Health



#### Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

N = 28,209

SOURCE: Georgia Division of Public Health



### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

#### Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Georgia, the rate of P&S syphilis decreased 49% from 1995-2004.

- Georgia ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among the 50 states with 6.3 cases of P&S syphilis, per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases decreased from 45 in 1995 to 5 in 2004.

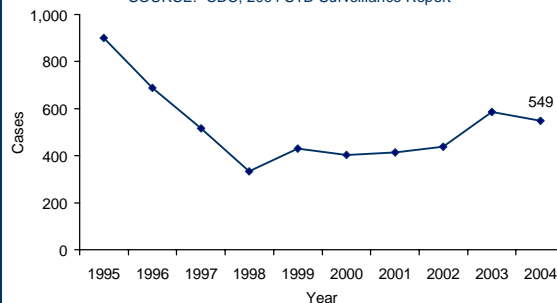
#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Georgia ranked 8<sup>th</sup> among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (394.7 per 100,000 persons) and 5<sup>th</sup> in the rate of gonorrhea infections (181.7 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among Georgia women (628.8 cases per 100,000 females) were 4.2 times greater than those among Georgia men (149.6 cases per 100,000 males).

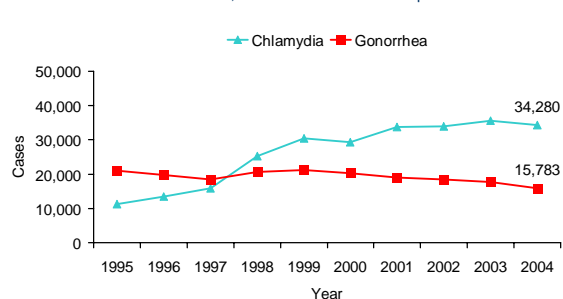
#### P&S Syphilis Cases in Georgia, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



#### Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Georgia, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

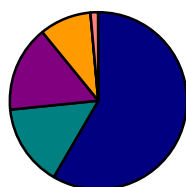


## Tuberculosis (TB)

### TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2003

N = 526

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



- African American (59%)
- White (15%)
- Hispanic (16%)
- Asian/Pacific Islander (9%)
- Unknown/Missing (0%)
- Multiple Race (1%)

\*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding.

Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Georgia reported

- The 6<sup>th</sup> highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- A total of 526 TB cases with 59% affecting African Americans and 16% affecting Hispanics. In all, about 29% were among foreign-born persons.

## Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

### HIV/AIDS

AID Atlanta is a community-based organization (CBO) serving individuals infected and affected by the AIDS epidemic. AID Atlanta's African American Gay Outreach (AAGO) programs focus on African-American men who have sex with men (MSM). The organization offers free counseling and HIV testing and free HIV education workshops and seminars. In addition, the organization conducts outreach services in other vulnerable populations, including Hispanics, youth, and individuals housed in correctional facilities.

### Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The primary goal of the Georgia Infertility Prevention Project (IPP) is to provide routine screening and treatment services for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in family planning and sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics. The program is based on the premise that timely treatment for chlamydia can reduce the debilitating complications caused by this sexually transmitted disease, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, and infertility. Currently, there are 41 IPP clinics in Georgia and these clinics focus on screening sexually active females under the age of 29.

### National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Georgia, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$9,397,810
STDs	\$4,245,232
TB	\$2,633,062

### Tuberculosis (TB)

In response to the disproportionate number of TB cases in African Americans, the Georgia TB control program has completed the final phase of the project "Intensification of TB Prevention, Control and Elimination Activities in African American Communities in the Southeastern United States." Interventions based on findings from focus groups that included representatives from the community, health care providers, TB clients and others at high risk for developing TB (e.g. HIV-infected persons, the homeless and substance abusers) will result in the development, implementation, and evaluation of interventions to accelerate TB elimination in U.S.-born African Americans in Fulton County.

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